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ESPERANTO NOTES.

THE number of Esperanto societies known to exist up to March 5th last, as reported by the "*Oficiala Gazeto*," is 1,327. Esperanto Consulates are now to be found in 317 towns, 265 of these being in Europe. There are 129 professional and specialist Esperanto groups and eighty-three Esperanto journals. Other items of progress reported are as follows:

"The Corporation of Rouen has voted 50 francs toward the propaganda work of the Esperanto Group, which has also received a donation of 100 francs from the 'Société Libre d'Emulation du Commerce et de l'Industrie.' In St.-Etienne, the Corporation, by 35 votes to 1, has lately granted a subvention of 300 francs for Esperanto propaganda and a public evening class. The Esperanto Group at Toulouse has received from the municipal authorities a donation of 300 francs.

"An instance of how Esperanto may be used by scientists is afforded in a circular sent out by an Organizing Committee of Congress as a supplement to the Esperanto medical monthly, '*Voĉo de Kuracistoj*,' inviting doctors throughout the world to take part in the Eighth International Congress of Hydrology, Climatology, Geology and Therapeutics. The Congress was held at Algiers from April 4th to 10th, under the patronage of the Governor-General of Algeria.

"*Chinese Students and Esperanto.*—Among the pupils in the Esperanto course at the Berlin Group are two Chinamen, Doctors S. G. Ling and S. W. Lai, both sent to Berlin by the Chinese Government to study German teaching methods. Their Esperanto pronunciation is very good, and they aver that Esperanto is very easily learnt by Chinamen.—Many Berlin doctors have joined the local branch of the Tutmonda Kuracista Esperantista Asocio (World-Association of Doctors).

"ESPERANTO TYPE-FACES.

"The number of printers who possess Esperanto type-faces is continually increasing, and there is now very little difficulty in getting Esperanto matter inserted in papers or magazines set up in any up-to-date composing-room. The latest addition to Esperanto type-supplies

has just been made by the French firm, Deberny et Cie. (58 rue d'Hauteville, Paris), which has a world-wide reputation for the artistic excellence of its fonts. This firm has lately given proof of its confidence in the commercial value of Esperanto by having Esperanto letters made *in all its most popular type-faces*, which it sells *at the same prices as ordinary letters*. Specimens of the various letters—in all eighty-nine different sorts and sizes—may be seen in the sumptuously got-up special catalogue issued by the firm. Printers or others interested should apply for a copy at the above address.

“From the ‘*Hamburger Zeitung*,’ October 24th, 1908: ‘Esperanto is an invention as useful as the telephone, the printing-press, the sewing-machine. . . . Other nations have outstripped us in its propaganda. It is a national duty of Germans to make up for the time they have lost.’

“‘*Das Polytechnikum*,’ a technical paper in Coethen, in a long article draws the attention of technicians to the advantages which would accrue to engineering from the general introduction of ‘that surprisingly easily acquired language Esperanto.’ Of the utmost importance nowadays is it to make the results of technical progress internationally accessible with the least possible loss of time, and to that end the writer recommends that Esperanto be introduced into all higher technical schools throughout the country, as has been done already in Dresden. The students in Charlottenburg University have already begun work in this direction, by founding in great numbers a Union, which has organized an Esperanto course in the Higher Grade Technical School.”